

HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

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EIGHTH YEAR.

HAZEL GREEN, WOLFE COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1892.

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CLEVELAND OR HARRISON.

The Farmer Must Choose Between Them. Some months Home and Farm said the people in 1892 would have to choose between Cleveland and Harrison for President.

We believe this is true today. The Prohibitionists have nominated candidates who will not carry a single State.

The Peoples party has nominated candidates who may carry a few Republican States of the West, and it is claimed they will carry some States of the South.

For Western Republicans to vote for Gen. Weaver, is to insure the election of Mr. Cleveland.

For Southern Democrats to vote for Gen. Weaver, will be to make Mr. Harrison's calling and election sure.

Hence, our readers must decide merely between Harrison and Cleveland, for one of these two is certain to be President.

Home and Farm has no trouble in deciding for itself this question. As far as the currency issue is concerned, there is no material difference between the Republican platform and the Democratic platform, and no great difference between Mr. Harrison's views and Mr. Cleveland's so that matter is for the time, at least, put aside. The three great issues in our judgment on which the election must turn are these:

First—The Tariff.

Second—The Force Bill.

Third—Extravagant Expenditures.

The McKinley bill is, in our judgment, a blight on our industries. It is not protection, but robbery. Laws of this character are the chief source of our woes, and prosperity will never be secured by any device until we do away with war tariffs, and with protective tariffs, and reduce our taxes on imports to a revenue basis. The Democratic platform on this issue speaks in no uncertain terms. It is as follows:

We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only, and demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.

In our judgment this is the most important and the boldest political declaration that has come from either of the great political parties since the war.

But this is not all; back of Mr. Harrison stalks the Force Bill; a bill which would do infinite mischief throughout the South. The Republican platform endorses the Force Bill, and in an interview, Mr. Harrison himself, reiterates his views on the subject. He believes in the Force Bill and would be glad to execute it.

Furthermore Mr. Harrison reveals his attitude towards the Southern people by appointing a negro, named Crum, postmaster at Charleston, S. C.

Again, the four years of Mr. Harrison have been marked by unbounded extravagance. Every appropriation bill has swollen to enormous proportions. Extraordinary expenses have characterized every department. This recklessness in scattering the people's money has contaminated the Democratic Congress, and the appropriations under Crisp, will nearly equal those under Reed.

We need a giant to grapple with such an evil. We need a man in the White House who has the honesty and the courage to defy the politicians of both parties, and hold them to a strict accountability to the people.

For these reasons we believe that it is to the interest of the farmers North, South, East and West, that Mr. Cleveland be elected president.

His success will end forever the Force Bill; it will make certain the radical reduction of the tariff; it will insure the adoption of a policy of economy and retrenchment.

When these reforms are secured, we shall be able to deal more wisely and directly with the currency.

Let us not deceive ourselves; we are to have Cleveland or Harrison for the next four years. Should Weaver carry a single Southern State, it would simply mean the election of Harrison.

We do not believe the Southern farmers are ready for this.—Home and Farm.

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AT HIGH BRIDGE.

Miss Mollie Douglass' Fourth of July Entertainment at "The Palisades."

One of the most refined and appreciative audiences we have ever seen on such occasions, greeted Miss Mollie Douglass and her class of young folks on Monday last at the "Kentucky Palisades," the occasion being the opening day of the "Kentucky Palisades," more generally known as the High Bridge Camp Grounds. Miss Douglass was invited about three weeks ago by Prof. Briston to prepare a program for the Fourth, and, in this short time she presented one of the most unique entertainments we have ever witnessed by amateurs. The day set for the opening of "The Palisades" being on the glorious Fourth, Miss Douglass decided on a military drill by twenty-four young ladies and gentlemen, dressed in the most artistic costumes of our Nation's colors. The drill was led by Miss Minnie Hawkins, who acted as Captain, and so easy and graceful did she give her commands that every one was loud in their praise of her success, as well as that of her company. No well drilled soldier could have found fault with the drill for there was not one step too many nor one taken out of time. It was a perfect military drill, and Miss Douglass certainly shows a great deal of skill in arranging a novel affair.

During the drill the class sang many of the old war songs, so well suited to the occasion, and which made the "Glorious Fourth" a day to be remembered with pleasure by those who were present.

Next on the program was a host of Gypsies, all beautiful young ladies of the brunette type, and arrayed in the most gorgeous costumes, of all the brilliant colors so much loved by the Gypsy. They entered the tent from among thick foliage with their tambourine gingham, and singing those weird songs that one at once began to shiver in anticipation of what their fortunes would be if told by these beautiful fortune tellers. They ascended the stage and went through some bewildering, graceful dances, and then assuming the lounging attitudes so characteristic of the tribe, Miss Mary Mann appeared in their midst and sang a Gypsy song in that sweet and unassuming manner which is so wholly her own. This solo was followed by one by Miss Birdie Stevens who is so well known here, and her appearance on the stage always brings a storm of applause. She is a tiny, graceful little creature, has a bird-like voice and her acting is very "fetching."

The flower celebration was beyond our description, but it was "thing of beauty" which must be seen to be appreciated, and lack of time prevents us from trying to give an outline of. The young ladies were all in white and wearing flowers to represent their parts. Miss Corrine Hedges was chosen queen and made the daintiest little ruler that subjects ever served. The chorus in this piece was strong, the solos sweet, and the duet by Misses Mann and Douglass was especially sweet.

Little Maudie Gibbons, a Miss of nine, recited the "Kentucky Belle" and brought tears to many eyes. This little girl is a marvel.

Miss Douglass has been requested to give this entertainment in this city, and if she does we bespeak for her a fine house which she most certainly deserves.—Lexington Transcript.

Patriotic and Sincere.

Mr. Cleveland's neighbors in the Massachusetts town where he spends his summer vacation called upon him the other day to offer their congratulations upon his nomination. In his reply Mr. Cleveland gave expression to a sentiment that ought to be remembered during the campaign: "I am happy in the belief," he said, "that you suspect me no more than I do you of any desire to injure the interests of the people and of the country. Therefore, while we may differ in politics, we will differ good-naturedly, and still be good neighbors." Why can not we all remember that—that while we believe the party of the opposing party to be wrong and dangerous, yet those who support it may be, and for the most part are, sincere and patriotic in their purpose, and still may be good neighbors and good citizens.—Philadelphia Times.

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THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

For the Tenth Congressional District Meets.

The District Committee of the Tenth Congressional district, pursuant to a call of the Chairman, R. H. Vansant, met at the National Hotel, in Mt. Sterling, Ky., at two o'clock p. m., July 6th, 1892. Present: Clark, B. A. Tracey, Chr.; Elliott, R. H. Vansant, Chr.; Estill, W. H. McCarty (proxy); Floyd, R. H. Vansant (proxy); Lee, H. R. French (proxy); Magoffin, W. M. Kendall (proxy); Menefee, Jas. H. Williams, Chr.; Montgomery, H. R. French, Chr.; Morgan, W. M. Kendall, Chr.; Pike, R. H. Vansant (proxy); Powell, B. A. Tracey (proxy); Wolfe, R. H. Vansant (proxy).

On motion H. R. French was elected Secretary. The following resolution was adopted.

Be it resolved, That a District Convention be held on August 31, 1892, at 9 o'clock a. m., at Estill Springs, Estill county, Ky., to nominate a Democratic candidate for Congress from the Tenth Congressional district. The basis of representation shall be one for each two hundred or fraction over one hundred votes cast for Governor Brown.

Resolved, That county mass meetings or precinct meetings, as the County Committee may determine, shall be held in each county to select delegates to the District Convention. The mass meetings shall be held at 2 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, August 27, 1892. If precinct meetings are called they shall be held on the 25th day of August, at 2 o'clock p. m., and the County Convention shall be held at 2 o'clock p. m., on August 27th.

It was further resolved that all Democratic newspapers in the district be requested to publish these proceedings. The Committee adjourned to meet at Estill Springs, Ky., at 6 o'clock p. m., August 30, 1892.

R. H. VANSANT, Chr.

H. R. FRENCH, Sec'y.

First Appellate District Court.

At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee for the First Appellate district, held in the city of Mt. Sterling, on the 6th day of July, 1892, present: R. H. Vansant, Chairman; E. Polk Johnson, by his proxy; R. H. Vansant, and C. B. Poyntz, by his proxy, and Z. T. Young.

Resolved, that a delegated convention be called to meet in Catlettsburg, Boyd county, Ky., on the 18th of August, 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m., to nominate a Democratic candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals in the First Appellate District of Kentucky. It was further

Resolved, That the Democrats of said district meet in their respective counties, at the Court Houses thereof, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the 13th day of August, 1892, to select delegates to attend said convention. Each county will be entitled to one vote for each two hundred votes cast for John Young Brown for Governor; and the Democratic papers of said First Appellate district are requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

R. H. VANSANT, Chairman.

The Silver Plank Explained.

By the coinage plank of its platform, adopted at Chicago, the Democratic party pledges itself to coin silver on the same terms on which gold is coined; to maintain the parity of the silver, gold and paper money issued by the United States, and to abolish the existing premium on gold by the repeal of the Bullion Storage act, through which silver bullion is demonetized and the coinage of silver discontinued. The Democratic theory bimetallicism and of the free coinage of the precious metals is clearly elucidated in the Chicago platform. The declaration of the free coinage principle, without which the bimetallic standard can not be maintained, meets the demands of bimetallicists and at the same time cuts away the ground from under the feet of the advocates of the single gold standard. The Democratic party will not only restore the equality of silver with gold in coinage, but it will maintain the silver, the gold, and the paper dollar at par with each other. It has declared a policy that will be satisfactory to all Democrats, West and East, and by this declaration of policy it invites the support of all who are opposed to the single gold standard, to the unnatural premium on gold, and to a forced contraction of the currency.—St. Louis Republic.